LWARNER MILLER'S VIEWS. AMERICA NEEDS A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF MR. CLEVELAND'S MES-SACE-EXPLAINING WHAT THE SURPLUS MEANS -WAGES THE KEY TO THE STILLATION.

EX-Senator Warner Miller, of Herkimer, is spending the winter is New-Y rk, and is a facet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Almost any morning or evening his large and heavy figure may be seen in the hotel cor-ridors, where he stands weightfly and squarely on his feet, and, with one hand in his pocket and the other full of papers and lefters, throws his broad chest out and his head back while he slowly discusses public

and private topies. Mr. Miller is deliberate of speech nightful of expression. He was a college professor in his early days, and the habit of the class room remains with him. As the pioneer in the man-ufacture of wood-pulp paper, one of the protected industries of this country, he has had ample opportunity to study the direct benefits of a protective tariff. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee for four years he was on the sub-committee to investigate the ustoms duties and service, by which he became intimately acquainted with all its workings.

BUNE reporter who sought him out on Saturday, to ask his views on the tariff question, found him scated at a table covered with evidences of extensive correspondence. His partners are taking vacations this winter and all the business devolves on him. At his elbow were books on political economy, Socialism, the tartif, art and history. Speaking about the absorbing topic of the day, he said:

THE MUCH DISCUSSED SURPLUS. "The principal reason given by Free Traders for somoving the present tariff is that we have a surplus in the Treasury, and are collecting more money than we need for the expenses of the Government. It by no means follows that because we have a surplus, we should abolish the means by which that surplus was created, and as a fact we have no surplus as long as we have a debt to pay. The direct question involved is whother the country is more prosperous under the present system of customs taxation than it would be if that system were abolished. That is the whole tariff question in a nutshell and practically answers itself, because there is no man in the country so ignorant that he doesn't know that the condition of the people of this country is immeasureably superior to

e condition of people in any other country.

"It is charged by the Free Traders that the present system of taxation is a war tartif, and that as twentyfive years have passed away since the War it should be abolished as no longer necessary. This is fallacious reasoning, because of the fact that taxafion that was made necessary by the War has not yet ceased to be We still have about \$1,200,000,000 of war debt to pay, the interest on which alone amounts t about \$50,000,000 a year. The annual payments for pensions amount to \$75,000,000 per annum. The con ributions to the sinking fund amount to some \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 more. Thus there are expenses of Government at the present time directly attributable to the War amounting to over \$150,000,000 per annum. So that the ery that the tariff should be abolished because the war is over falls to the ground. If any system of taxation may be called a war tax it is the Internal Revenue system, which in all history has only been levied in times of war or until the indebtedness incurred for war has been paid off." HOW TO REDUCE THE TARIFF.

" But is there no need for a reduction of the reve

"It is admitted on all hands that we are collecting more money than we need for the expenses of government, including the expenses I have already named for the interest on the War debt, for pensions, and for contributions to the sinking fund. The only point of dispute is how to reduce the tariff and how much "How much would you reduce it?"

During the last fiscal year, according to President Cleveland's message, the surplus revenue amounted to little over \$55,000.000. According to the estimates of his officers, it is stated that the present fiscal year will show a surplus equal to or exceeding \$100 000.000. It would hardly be wise to reduce the tariff to the the business of the country should fall off, or if for any other reason we should have hard times, there would The revenue should not be reduced more than

"President Cleveland suggests that because there s no complaint as to the Internal Revenue system of taxation it should be left as it is. I do not agree with him. If his plan were adopted the revenue reduction would be made only on the customs duty. The revenue received from the customs duties last year amounted to \$204.000.000. If a reduction of \$75.000.000 or \$100.000.000 be made from that source it will be seen that the whole Protective Tariff system would broken down. Wisdom would seem to dictate that the decrease in the revenue should be made both

in the customs and in the Internal Revenue system.
"If the Internal Revenue tax on leaf tobacco and should be abolished at least one half of the surplus would be disposed of. If the consumers of leaf to-bacco are not complaining about the tax on it, the farmers who grow tobacco are complaining, and very bitterly at a tax that is levied on their product when would be aided and benefited if the tax on alcohol which they use in their various processes were removed. The tariff should be carefully revised by the people in sympathy with it and brought into harmony ith the present condition of the country. tariff on sugar were entirely removed or reduced on the bounty plan our people would get cheaper suga ucer would not be injured, and if it should be found that a bounty given to producers was not a success by encouraging home production we should be paying nothing out of the Treasury and the people would secure one of the necessities of life at a much lower rate than they are now paying."

PROTECTING YOUNG INDUSTRIES. "How about infant industries needing protection?" "The industries of this country are no longer infant industries. The President in his message intimated that the manufacturers are still claiming that their industries are in an infantile condition and must have the aid of Government protection. This is not the case at all. Only Free Traders who desire to ridicule and break down our tariff system talk about our infant industries. The fact is that the value of our manufactures is greater than that of England or any other country. Our manufacturers are not now asking protection on the ground that their industries are undeveloped. Some few products are not yet fully developed, as for instance, some high grades of cotton goods and some woollen goods. But as regards the vast majority of the industrial products of the world we are the equal of any other country. The reason that the cost of manufacturing here is so much ore than it is in Europe is almost entirely due to our high rate of wages. One need not stop to argue or mits it to his message." "What about free raw material?"

"That is another suggestion of the President's nessage, that raw material should be admitted free of message, that raw material should be admitted free of duty to enable manufacturers to produce goods here as cheaply as they do in Europe. He says that they could then enter the markets of the world instead of being confined to home markets. This is the stock argument of all Free Traders. There is absolutely nothing in it. The three principal factors in the problem of manufacturing are, first, raw material; second, labor or wages; third, cost of capital. Now, if we had free raw material, that is, if our manufacturers secured their raw material at the same price as the manufacturers of England or any other country of Europe, we would not be able to enter into competition with them in the markets of the world so long as we continued to pay the present rate of wages and so long as the cost of capital is higher here than it is in Europe.

"Wages is the minoland factor to recover the same principal factor to recover the same product that it is in the same product the same principal factor to recover the same product that the same price as the cost of capital is higher here than it is in Europe.

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"Wages is the principal factor in manufacturing. In many industries it is equal to 50 and 75 per cent of the culire cost of production. If it costs more to produce iron and steel in this country thanwabroad it is because we pay higher wages. The value of iron ore and coal in the mines is no greater here than abroad. The cost of mining and trans 0 ting is much greater than elsewhere. The wages paid to iron operatives are greater. In short the cost of making iron is almost entirely the cost of wages and capital, which make up from 75 to 90 per cent of the finished product. Any one at all familiar with manofacturing or commercial operations will see at once that we cannot hope t enter into competition with foreign manufacturers in the markets of the world, unless our wages are reduced to the same standard as the wages paid abroad."

THE KEY TO THE TARIFF QUESTION. "Wages, then, you regard as the key of the tariff

That is it exactly. Although the President assures the laboring men that he doesn't want wages reduced to the standard paid abroad, he proceeds to argue with them that if their wages are reduced they will be able to buy at a less price under the new order of things than heretofore. The answer to that proposition is that the laborers of Europe who receive these low wages do not live nearly so well as American workwases do not live nearly so well as American workingmen. The consumption of farm products and manufactured products by 60,000,000 Americans is equal to the consumption of double the number of persons in Europe. This is due to the higher rate of wages that we pay. Our people wear more clothing and either clothing and consume more food than any other people in the world. If we break down the tariff and wages we shall break down our own market by curtailing the capacity and ability of the people to consume the products of the farm and factory.

"Investigations made by scientific men show that our laboring people consume at least 25 per cent more of nourishing food than do the same classes in Europe.

This is undoubtedly the chief reason why our laboring people are able to do more work in a given period than European laborers. Break down the tariff system, reduce wages thereby, and, you not only break down the home market, but you break down the labor of the country itself by reducing its capacity for production. The question of wages and consumption is the most vital one with which an Executive or a Government has to deal."

ALL LABORERS PROTECTED BY THE TARIFF. "Under Protection do not the non-protected indus

"That is a question that enables me to speak of an other of the President's mistakes. He says carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and so on are not protected. He calls them the non-protected industries fact, these are the only people who are absolutely protected in this country. They have protection to the amount of prohibition. Mr. Cleveland argues that protected in this country. They have protection to the amount of prohibition. Mr. Cleveland argues that out of 17,000,000 or more of workers only those who are engaged in mining or manufacturing are benefited by a protective tariff, and these only amount to 2,600,000. There are 375,000 carpenters, 72,000 blacksmiths, 125,000 masons and plasierers, and many others who, he argues, are not benefited by the protective system because there is no duty on thir products. They are nevertheless protected more absolutely than those engaged in manufacturing establishments. The workers in woollen manufacturing establishments affected by the present duties are brought into competition with workers in the woollen mills of Europe, for more than \$40,000,000 of foreign woollen goods were brought in bere last year and sold in competition with the native product. The same principle holds true in regard for iron, steel, sitis, cotton and in fact, all manufactured products. But there is no direct foreign competition with our carpenters, masons and blacksmiths, for you cannot import houses ready made any more than you could import The New-York Dally Themarks from London.

"All these laborers who the President claims have no interest in a protective tariff have really a protection that amounts to prohibition of competition with their product. By reference to the official tables of wages it will appear that they are paid, too, the highest wages in this country of any trades—much higher wages than are paid the operatives in the mills who meet this foreign competition in saits of a protective tariff, and two to four times higher than the wages apaid for similar work in Europe. It is the building up of towns and cities around manufacturing establishments which are encouraged by Protection that enables carpenters and masons to receive this high rate of wages. Why, under the tariff of 1857, down to 1800, carpenters who now receive \$3 to \$4 a day were glad to get \$1 a day, and all other artisans received wages in the same proportion. All the

SUGGESTING A REVISION OF THE TARIFF. "How would you revise the tariff?"

"The tariff should be revised by its friends by putting on the free list all raw materials not a product of our own country. Other changes might be made that would not necessitate a reduction of wages of any of our working people, which is the one thing that must and should be avoided. The surplus now on hand and which will accumulate before any change in the laws can go into effect should not be used for any extravagance of public improvement, but to pay off a portion of the National debt. We cannot, in truth, be said to have any surplus as long as we have any portion of debt unpaid."

be said to have any surplus as long as we have any portion of debt unpaid."

"How can that payment take place?"

"The law gives the Secretary of the Treasury power now to buy and cancel bonds. Instead of hoarding it, his duty is to see that this money is returned to the channels of commerce, which can be done by buying bonds. The present Secretary objects to the authority, because it was passed as a rider on an appropriation bill. But some of the most important laws ever placed on the statute books were so passed. It has always been held that a law giving such authority or discretion should be put in force when the public exigencies demand it. There is such an exigency now."

Why does not the Administration exercise that "Why does not the Administration exercise that authority?"

"I can give you my opinion why, but first let me call your attention to these facts. The present Administration came into power denouncing the Republican party for holding a surpins in the Treasury which then amounted only to \$20,000.000. But Mr. Cleveland's Secretary did not issue a cail for bonds for oversex months after he came into office and until the surplus had increased to \$50,000.000. The present surplus accumulation is being held in the Treasury as a menace and threat against the business of the entire country and in order to force Congress to break down our tariff system. If the menace fails, as fail it will, and if Congress fails to pass any law, the Treasury will pay out the accumulation for bonds in order to make money plenty on the eve of a Presidential elecwill pay out the accumulation for bonds in order make money plenty on the eve of a Presidential ele-tion."

CHAT HEARD ON A SATURDAY STROLL. POLITICS AND BUSINESS DISCUSSED IN VARIOUS

QUARTERS. Strolling in New-York on Saturday evening was only to be accomplished at the risk of tingling ears and fingers and freezing marrow, unless one was plentifully protected with lamb's wool and for. blizzard that swept over New-York and New-England on Thursday and Friday had not yet spent their force, and sharp currents of cold air, ranging between the high houses, met the THIBUNE Stroller at every street corner. In fact the cold and chilly atmosphere was the most important thing he did meat. Climbing up the Forty-second-st. elevated station on the Sixth experiences of the recent storm. " If you really want to counding the curve at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. never experienced anything like it. I know had rather take my chances at the North Pole."

Crossing Twenty-third-st., wrapped in an enorm great coat, was Major B. S. Henning, who is president of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company. The Major has a sturdy figure, a strongly marked face full of character and a bristling white mustache, which gives him a decided military air. He lives in New-York for a part of the year, has an Orange County farm and a fine place in Florida, with the development of which State he has been intimately connected for several years. He directs the affairs of his railroad from offices in the Mills Building.

Another bustling New-Yorker who was here i Isaac T. Stoddard, who was for a number of years a leading insurance expert of the Hartford companes, but became engaged later in mining pursuits. He is now president of a gold mining company which is operating in Arizona, where extensive discoveries of auriforous pyrites have been made, out of which explorers expect to make large fortunes.

A slender young man with intellectual face, high forehead and an aggressive manner and business air, who was seen on Broadway, is A. E. Davis, who is connected with the publishing department of Frank Leslie's publishing house. He is a Western product, having been a successful publisher in Chicago before now United States Civil Service Commissioner, he published an edition of the lives of Cleveland and Hendricks. It received a special authorization from the Democratic National Committee, which was in-terested in the profits accruing from the sale of the book. I am told that from \$30,000 to \$40,000 went into their campaign treasury from this source.

Hoffman House, where the Stroller has retreated for warmth, is H. C. Walker. His home is in California, but his business interests are in Colorado, and he has just come from there. The old saying "Go away from home to learn the news" is exempli fied by what he tells me. Says he: "I met John Arkeus, of "The Rocky Mountain News," in Denver. John, you know, is bitterly opposed to President Cleveland. He has just got back from the East. He told me that he had seen Governor Hill's friends and that he know positively that the Gover-nor would refuse to run for Governor the fall. Arkens says that Cleveland cannot carry New-York without thin for Governor, but that Hill can carry it for Presi-dent and that by refusing to be a candidate for Gov-ernor, Hill will force theverand out of the way and force the party to nominate himself in Cleveland's place. In other words he proposes to force the light on Cleveland.*

"THE WOMAN HATER" SUCCESSFUL. NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29 (Special).—Reland Reed re-ceived an evation te-night at the Academy of Masic when he presented David D. Lloyd's play of "The Neman Hater" to a house packed to the doers. The play and Reed as Bundy are a decided success.

A VALE MAN WHO LIVED TO BE NINETY-NINE BUFFALO, Jan. 29 (Special). - The oldest living graduate of Yale College, David Lathrop Huan, died here this morning in his ninety-ninth year. He was bern in Cole rain, Mass., in 1789 and entered Yale in 1813, in the time of Timothy Dwight and Be-jamis Silliman. After graduating from Yale, he entered Andover, studied for the ministry and became paster of a church in Sandwich, Mass. He had charges in a number of towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and afterward came to this State, preaching at Whitesbore, Lennox and other pirces. He has lived in Buffale since 1881 and has preached several sermans since his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Hunn leaves seven children, five sons and two daughters. He has a brother and sister flying in Massachusetts, both ever eighty years old.

ANNIVERSARY OF A PRO-PEROUS SOCIETY. The Iwentieth anniversary of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was colourated in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, Nacilson are, and One-hundred-and-twenty-fi thest, last evening. Dr. Linden C. War-er, charman of the managing committee, and Everett P. Wheeler delivered addresses. The annual report showed that the total membership of the branch is 317; the receipts for the year were \$4,455 40 and the expenditures \$4,413 95.

THE UNION LEAGUES BIETHDAY. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD NEXT MONDAY. GETTING READY TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVER-

SARY-COMMITTEES CHOSEN. The twenty-fifth birthday of the Union League Cintwill be celebrated next Menday evening by an entertainment at the club-house which bits fair to be one of the most brilliant and notable of the social season. The celebration history. It will bring together many of the veteral nembers who gave force and character to the organiza tion in the critical days of the war, and will awaken re-

newed interest in the club's patriotic record. On January 15, 1863, when Napoleon III was only awasting a signal from the English Government to take the part of the South, and the Union armies were receiving some terrible lessens in war a few patriots of New-York wrote a letter inviting the co-operation of their follow-citizens who share their the organization were to "cultivate a prefound national devotion as distinguished from that of sectional feeling. and much else in the line of disinterested and substantial support to the Union cause. This letter was signe by Welcott Gibbs, George T. Strong, Henry Bellevs, Cornelius R. Agnew, George C. Anthon. Allen and William J. Hoppin. Copies were sent out, and the result was the almost immediate fermation of the "Union League Club," which opened its first regular club-nouse at No. 26 East Seventeenth-st., on May 12, 1863. Among the charter members were many of the lead-ing citizens of New York, and the influence and activity of the League were soon recognized as of great service to the Union cause.

The act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature on February 16, 1865, and the club has steatily ad-

vanced in all respects ever since.

The invited guests for next week will include President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, prominent Senators and Members distinguished military men, officers of the Army and Navy now stationed here, Judges of the Court of App and of the State Supreme Court, leading ministers of the various churches in the city, the Governor and te officials and other representative men. The ent . ainment at the Club House will begin at 9 p. m., and the order for daucing will be given at 10 p. m. Music will be provided by a band of forty pieces under the direction of Ernest Neyer. Supper will be served from 11 p. m. until 2 a. m. Guests will be introduced to President Cleveland by Chauncey M. Depaw, president

badges; these of the Reception Committee, blue. All the badges will bear the menogram, "U. L. C.," and the dates, " 1863-1888." Beujamin Brewster is chairman of the Reception Committee, and its other members are Cornelius R. Agnew, Daniel F. Appleten, Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard Butler, Dorman B. Eaton, William M. Evarts, Joseph E. Gar, Walter Howe, Frederick A. Potts, Herace Perter, Whitelaw Reid, Daniel G. Rollias, George Bliss, Gorham Bacon, Watsen H. Brewn, Jabez A. Bestwick, James C. Carter, Le Grand B. Canson, Jesiam Dowd, William H. Draper, James H. Dunham, Elizur B. Hinsdale, Richard P. Herrick, Joseph W. Hewe, Bravton Ives, John Jay, Thomas L. James, Francis H. Leggett, David Milliken, jr., V. Mumford Moor ., J. Osberns Moss, John F. Plummer, Charles T. Poers, Horace Russell, Theodore Reosevelt, Elihu Reot, William Q. Riddle, Charles Stewart Smith, Alfred Van Santvoord, William Hart Smith, William D. Sloane, Samuel Thomas, Freder ick D. Tappen, Lorenzo G. Woedhouse and Salem H. Wales.

The Floor Committee, of which James Otis is chair-The Floor Committee, of which James Otts is chairman, is as follows: Henry H. Bridgman, Albert R. Brown, Henry Blaka, Henry P. Babook, Davis Barnes, Herbert P. Brown, Henry P. Case, Berand S. Clark, Howard M. Durant, William B. Dowd, James J. Paya, Warren N. Goldard, Samuel A. Gollschmidt, Henry B. Gilbert, Robert Hoe, W. D. Harper, Fractis M. Jeneks, Daniel Lord, Jr., Lewis R. Milliam, Somerville P. Tuck, William B. Taylor, Walter W. Watrous, Kaymond L. Ward and William S. Wells.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts will give a dance for her step-granddaughter, Miss Van Wart, at her house, No. 107 Flith-ave, to night. The invitations, which are written, have been limited to intimate friends and to cott will receive with Mrs. Roberts and Miss Van Wart. Mrs. Edward La Montagne, jr., formerly Miss Weir, will hold the last of her January receptions this afternoon, at her house No. 334 Fifth-ave.

A sewing class is being arranged by Mrs. Joseph

Lentilhon, to meet at different houses on Thursday evenings during Lent. The class will be entertained by Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs.

Charles Bradhurst and others.

What promises to be a decidedly striking amateur road employes who were discussing the unpleasant experiences of the recent storm. "If you really want to know what a blizzard is," said one, "just stand on the platform on a night like last night while we are in aid of the New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital and written by Miss Marbury will follow. It is called "Contrast," and was suggested by an old French story of the Louis XVI. period. The cast will include the amateurs Miss Elsie do Wolfe, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, formerly Miss Leavitt, and Edward Fales Coward, who will have the professional support of Herbert Keleey and Mr. Faversham, of the Lycenum Theatre Company. Washington, Baltimore, Fhiladelphia and Boston will be represented on the board of patronesses, those from New-York including Mrs. Richard Irvin, jr., Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. John Taylor Johnston. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Abram S. Howitt. The seats will cost \$5 apiece for each representation, and the boxes will shortly be sold by John Draper at auction. All applications are to be made to Mrs. Richard Irvin, jr., of No. 12 West Thirty-sixth-st.

MR. DALYS SHAKESPEA PIAN REVIVAL Mr. Daly and his company are busy with preparations for the revival to-morrow evening of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to make way for which the curtain will be rong down this evening between the present attraction at Daly's Theatre, "The Rairout of Love," and the full houses that have regularly attended it. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" a produced in accordance with Mr. Daly's habit of introducing nto his season an annual revival of old comedy, to which the nublic owed its enjoyment of the notable production at this theatre last season of "The Taning of the Shrew." The cast will employ nearly serry promisent member of Mr. Dely's company, including Miss Rehan as Helend, Miss Dreher as Hippotita. Miss Russell as Hermia, Miss Shannen as Titania, Miss Hood as Oberon, Miss St. Quentin as A Fairy, little Bijon Fernandez as Puck, Mr. Holand as Theseus, Mr. Fisher as Egens, Mr. Drew as Demetrius, Mr. Skinner as Lyenner, Mr. Ormend as Philografe, Mr. Leclery as Quince, Mr Gilbert as Flute, Mr. Wood as shoul,

of parts, the emphasis will be laid on the acting. The carefu preparation of accessories, in the way of co-tumes, scenery and inchiental music, will be such as the public is accustemed to expect at Mr. Daly's theatre, The house has fer some days been sold for the opening with, all the seats having been disposed of to the regular patress of the theatre by application by letter to Mr. Daly. It has been found necessary, in order to favor as large a circle as possible, to allot the seats to the applicants, giving each only a portion of the seats saked for.

BUNGRY CHORISTERS CLAMORING FOR PAY. There was a meeting, nearly 200 strong, of the great unpaid at Clatendon Hall yesterday afternoon. It comprise i nearly all the employes of Mr. Locke, the manager of the National Opera. The nationalities of the unfortunates were variets but their demand was singularly uni orm. All that was sought was moner. This desirable commodity was, however, conspicuous by its absence. Manager Locke, who maintained a calm demeaser while listening to much excited talk, some addresset to him, and more to the powers of goed and evil. be to convey the company to Philadelphia in time to begin the engagement there next Thursday. A chorister remarked that he was already hungry and that several means would be needed between then and Thursday. He also intimated that good vocal power was dependent upon a well-nonrished stomach. A friend of the management whispered something into the ear of the objector and he relapsed into stience. It is to be hoped that the whisper was ad assurance of grandial comfort. Mr. Heinrichs, the musical director, made some to hold together a little longer and see what Philadelphia

would bring terth.
It was announced ye-terday that A. M. Palmer, of the Madson Square Theatre, would produce "Jim the Penman" in the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, E. D., on Montay, February 6. Miss Agnes Booth and all the original company are to take part.

JAMES REDPATH SERIOUSLY ILL. James Redpath, the well-known labor reformer, lecturer and editor, is extremely ill at his home, No. 1,676 Avenue B, and last night his physician thought that he was in a critical condition and might not live till morning. His illness is the result of a complication of cifficulties caused by exposure and overwork. He has not been in good health for some time and his constitution is no thought to be strong enough to stand a severe illness.

TAMING AN OVERSPIRITED STEED.

TAMING AN OVERSPIRITED STEED.

From The Albany Journal.

A gentleman stood looking at a horse car team the other day. One of the horses was a beautiful black, a high sucpper, fiery and evidently of fice pedigree. While the gentleman was admiring the animal a friend came by and remarked: "Do yea know whose horse that is!" "No," said the gentleman. "Well," said the friend," "that black coil is the property of Mr.—naming a well-known horse fancier. His horse ran away with him the other day. It has become so spirited that he determined to break him down to hard work. Every time he gets a horse that workes him like that he lets the street car company take him and use him for a few weeks. That takes the life and

spirit right out of him and he becomes perfectly tractable. After two weeks in the street car business he doesn't run away any more." It is said that other horse fanciers in this and other cities have a similar way of breaking in their flory steeds.

A KAILROAD BONDHOLDER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. 8th: Ten or twelve years ago the writer bought some bonds of the Cedar Palls and Minnesota Railroad Company. Up to January 1 the interest was punctually paid; that then due was not, and the matter has been ousiderably discussed in the daily papers. Not finding in any of them a clear statement, I have sought the correct information and knowing that others are much interested. I give ft.

In 1866 the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad was in good part built. About fifty miles from Dubuque the Cedar Fails and Minnesota was commenced, and fourteen miles built and the balance was rapidly progressing. This road ran north to the Minnesota State line toward St. Paul and was intended to reach there. In September, 1866, the Dubuque and Sloux City leased this road; the Cedar Falls and Minnesota agreed to finish the road as soon as practicable and to build as good a road as the Dubuque and Sioux City. The terms of the lease were \$1,500 rental per mile per annum, the Dubuque and Sloux City agreeing to equip, furnish and operate the road and to pay all taxes, and the lease runs for forty years. In the following year. September 1867, the Illinois Central leased the Dubuque Sloux City for twenty years, agreeing to pay 35 per cent of the gross carnings as rental, and in the lease is the following covenant: "The party of the second part (Illinois Central) shall assume the lease made by the party of the first part (Dubuque and Sloux City) of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company a copy of which is hereto appended marked A."
It will be noticed it does not say for the ferm, twenty years, for which it had leased the Dubuque and Sloux The Illinois Central had by the lease the option of renewing it for another term of twenty years. The rental under this lease was 35 per cent of the gross earnings. The agreement between the Dubuque and Sloux City and Cedar Falls and Minnesota was signed by Morris K. Jesup as president of the Dubuque and Sloux City and John S. Kennedy as president of the Cedar Fails and Minnesota, and they both state that "the instrument was executed by the authority of the Board of Directors and acknowledged as the act length of the Dubuque and Sloux City as 142 74-100 miles and its cost with equipments. \$5.621,112-a little

length of the Dubuque and Sloux City as 142 74-100 miles and its cost with equipments. \$5.621,112-a little less than \$40.000 per mile; the length of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota \$7.55-100 miles and its cost as \$3.173.500, about \$42,000 per mile. The Cedar Falls and Minnesota issued flist mortgage bonds of \$1.377,000. The rental of \$1.500 per mile was certainly moderate on a road costing \$42,000 per mile and so was the issue of the bonds. Of these, Foor states, \$170,000 have been retired by the sinking fund, leaving \$1,207,000 outstanding at this date.

Instead of renewing the lease of the Dubuque, and Sloux City as they had the right to do, and in anticipation of its termination, the illinois Central began to buy the stock of the Dubuque and Sloux City and after considerable difficulty they bought a large part of it at about \$0 per cent. Poor states the amount of stock of the Dubuque and Sloux City as \$4.990.930; and then having elected directors of the Dubuque and Sloux City as \$4.990.930; and then having elected directors of the Dubuque and Sloux City to suit their purpose they repudiated the lease of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota and to pay the interest on its bonds. The proceedings are in fact the action of the illinois Central. In the newspaper articles the Dubuque and Sloux City and Illinois Central af first cialmed certain irregularities in the making of the lease, but later they say: "The lease of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota to the Dubuque and Sloux City was a downright swindle in its inception"; and again, "the lease was a fraud and a swindle." This is very strong language. Very few men are more widely known than John S. Kennedy and Morris K. Jesup and reputed for their intelligence and integrity. Among the New York directors of the Illinois Central are parties one would not expect to find endeavoring to set aside a lease on which they company know all about when they entered upon it.

The parties suffering in this case are the holders of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota bonds, but it affects all holde

To the Editor of The Tribas: Six: Having once resided in Utah fam much interested in the current discussion as to its admission as a State; but I must insist that Senator Dawes and Mr. Curtis have noth missed the best proof-that drawn from the younger set in society. About 300 guests will be experience. The proposition of the Mormons is, briefly, present. Mrs. Ames Van Wart and the Misses Endistitution promibiting polyganay, and make that clause self executing. The answer is to the form of a question, Can we trust the Mormons to do as they promise ! Mr. Curtis says it is unjust to question their sincerity, and at any rate we ought to try the experiment.

Now it is a fact that the identical experiment has been thoroughly tried, and under circumstances far more Illinois the Mormons controlled but one county, the State Constitution forbale polygamy, the statute in entertainment will be given at the Lyceum Theatre pursuance thereof was explicit, the Legislature was in aid of the New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital and Gentile and the presecuting attorney was bent on en-

and statute when they controlled but one county in a State, how much more can they do it when they run the whole State machinery from Governor to constable i. The "Reveletion on Celesial Marriage" (their warrant for pelygamy is dated July 12, 1843; in 1844 Joseph and Hyrum Smith loined in a written statement that there was no such doctrine in the Church, and every year from then till 1852 the leading Mormons under the most solemn oaths that there was no polygamy in the Caurch. If they could "lie out of it then, what is to hinder their simply ignering their constitution now? And what do laws and constitutions avail with a people whose forty years' experience enables them to steer around the most obstructive constitutional provisions and plerce the centre of the most explicit statute! And finally, if the Mormons are honest in their proposition, why do they not reverse their process, abalish polygamy first and ask admission afterward! J. H. Beadle.

No. 145 Gales ave., Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1888.

"THE FRONT RAIL" NOT ALWAYS UNOCCUPIED To The Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Will you permit a woman who has read The Tribgood fellows, the news gatherers, and the Broadway conductors for many choice hits, much sound counse and a great deal of genuine courtesy, to ask, why it seventy-hve cases out of a hundred, when a " woman o forty" wishes to -nter or leave a car on Broadway or Fourth-ave , she finds the front rail of the platform preempted by a "stalwart" whose face expresses in every feature the fact that he feels himself to be the "right man in the right place"? Does he step down or out to

Man in the passage?

Nay! Except she be accompanied by daughter or niece under twenty. Fortunate indeed is she if the awgward hind rail is not occupied by the fellow of the "stalwart," as she makes entrance or exit under the inapiring "Step lively, there," of the urbane conductor.

Acce Fork, Jan. 23, 1888.

THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S SHOW. In addition to the money prizes in the regular classification of the premium list of the coming Westmins er Kennel Club dog-show, the manager and individua s offer a number of special prizes for the kennel and the best dogs of several classes amounting to from \$25 to \$50 each. The American Mas-tiff Club offers a silver challenge cup, \$150 in value, for the best American bred mastiff deg or bitch also other prizes for best mastiffs owned by members of that club. The Collie Glub of America and the American Fox-Terrier Club offer large prizes for the best dogs in their class.

Miss Mand Harrison has entered her mastiff Thor," the Caumsett Kennels. Dr. Richard H. Derby has entered his champion mastiff Pharaoh and others. William J. Phrien, of New-York has entered his rough-coated St. Bernard, Barry II, which took first prize last year. James Sheldon, of this city, has entered his imported prize winning Great Dane, Chancellor, winner of prizes in England. A notable feature of the show will be a team of English bloodfeature of the show will be a team of English blood-hounds sent over by Edwin Brouth, of England, The list of judges is as follows: for mastiffs, New-foundlands, Great Danes, Japanese spaniels and Mexican hairless dogs, W. K. Taunton, England; St. Bernards, Miss Anna Whi ney, Lancaster, Mass.: deerhounds, fox-hounds, pointers and setters, John Davidson Mouroe, Mich.: spaniels, A. C. Wilmerding, New-York; bell dogs and bull-terriers, W. G. Livingston, New-York Collies, poodies, basset-hounds, dachshands, fox-terriers and all other terriers, toy spaniels and Italian greyhounds. L. P. C. Astley, England.

All entries close February 6.

REMOVING FROM CURA TO KEY WEST. KEY WEST, Jan. 29 (Special).—The Cuban disturbance are causing Havana business houses a deal of trouble. An agent of E. H. Garte, the great Cuban eigar manu facturer, is at Key West malding arrangements to build there the largest cigar manufactory in the country. It will be of brick, stone and from and from plans new being prepared in New-York, and will cost \$225,000. It is Garte's intention to employ 1,000 hands, who will turn out over 200,000 eigars a day.

NEW WAY TO MEND BROKEN RIBS.

NEW WAY TO MEND BROKEN RIBS.

From The Buffalo News.

A young woman physician who practises in Englewood tells of a queer case in surgery which she heard of a few weeks ago, or rather a case of unusual surgical treatment for a common injury. A young man had suffered a fail from the cars, and on examination it was found that two of his ribs had been broken. The doctor who was called to the case—a man doctor by the way—told the patient's mother to make a big bowl of mush and milk, and to coax the wounded man to cat as much of it as he could possibly hold. This was done, and then the doctor told the wondering mother to bring him one of her old corsets, the largest one she had. The good woman binshingly obeyed, and stood by with buiging eyes and watched the doctor put the corset on his patient, and draw the strings comfortably tight. "Keep the boy filled with mush

and milk all night, if possible," was the doctor's in-junction, as he pasted up his traps to go away; "and be sure that the strings don't get any looser than they ank now. I'll come again in the morning." The next day the ingenious medical man declared that the broken ribs would soon be knitted well together again, and that they were growing as nice and straight as you please. "The mush and milk on the inside and the corset on the satside is what did the business," he said.

AFFAIRS AT HARVARD COLLEGE. THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT-PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 29 .- "The President's B it is called, made its appearance last week. present number contains reports from the president of the University and from the deans of all the facul ties, and also from the University treasurer. The reports from President Eliot and from the treasurer are the essential and most interesting of all these reports. In the present report he reviews the progress made in the subject of entrance examinations in English, Greek and Latiu, notes the endeavors of the faculty to improve the teaching of elementary science in the secondary schools, and then passes to the subject of "voluntary chapel." He says: "The experience of the year indicates that all these services can be usefully and honorably maintained on the method of voluntary attendance. Religious interest among the students, has undoubtedly increased with the abandonment of prescribed attendance, and the serious-minded students have now the wholesome feeling that they are themselves partly responsible for maintaining and enlarging religious influences at the University. There are, of course, students who never enter Appleton Chapel, or expose themselves in any way to the preacher's influence; but in thi respect the college closely resembles the larger community without." President Eliot further asserts that expenses for

students at Harvard are not on the increase, but that a student may obtain all the advantages of codlege life, physical, social and intellectual, for not more than 00 per year, and that \$500 will cover all that is

absolutely necessary.

Concerning athletics he says: "Three sports, namely, football, baseball and rowing, are liable to abuses which do not attach to the sports so much as to their accompaniments under the present system of intercollegiate competition. These abuses are extravagant expenditures by and for the ball players and the crews, the interruption of college work which exaggerated interest in the frequent ball matches causes, betting, trickery condoned by a public opinion which demands victory, and the hysterical demons trations of the college public over successful games. These follies can best be kept in check by reducing the intercollegiate competitions to the lowest number

These follies can best be kept in check by reducing the intervollegiate competitions to the lowest number. The number of these competitions is at present excessive from every point of view." The president favors reducing the competition to an annual race with Yale, and football games and baseball games with Yale only.

In the Treasurer's report for the year there is a defact of over \$7,000 in the University exchaquer. This is early all due to the increased expenses of the college. Nearly all the departments of the University pay for themselves. The law school is in a particularly flourishing condition.

In President Eliot's lecture on Monday evening he carried out still further certain ideas hinted at or expressed in his annual report. After stating the immense effect that college public opinion, when expressed effectively, had upon the faculty, he went on to enumerate the cases in which the faculty is power-less; drinking to excess, lying, chealing at examinations; among which he characterized lying as the one unpardonable offence that the faculty would not forgive. These ought to be taken in hand by the students, for they alone can do anything here. When the faculty does have to act the act is nearly always misunderstood, misreported and exagerated. Often the faculty must keep the motives for expelling a student absolutely secret, but if this is done the act is sure to be distorted by ex-parte rumors. What the students must insist on is, to get at the right sources of information must be denied. What the faculty insists on is that the students stall not trust ex-parte or ignorunt statements, but go to the right sources of information. The president gave What the faculty insists on is that the students stall not trust ex-parte or ignorant statements, but go to the right sources of information. The president gave several illustrations of the gross ignorance of the students in regard to college matters even that were wholly in their hands. He said that Harvard's reputation was bad because forty years ago Har ard was a Unitarian college, and as such greatly disliked by the other tenominations, who were willing to believe anything immoral of Harvard and Harvard has never got over that prejudice. More than that is the readiness which newspaper reporters show to discredit all colleges, and Harvard in particular.

RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG YOUNG MEN. A special service was held in the Church of the Heavenly lest, at Eifthere, and Forty-fifth-st., last night, the chief object of which was to make the public better acquainted with the Brothe-hoet of St. Andrew, a religious society of young men, organized about three years are in Chicago, and now in a four-shing condition in several States. Bishop Talbot, of Wyoung Torritory, introduced the speakers. The Rev. Edward Abbott, of Cambridge, Mass., thought the society was making manly men: and his understanding of a manly man was one not only manly in a religious sense, but intellectually and physically as well. The Rev. Frank M. Cleadinning, of Westchester, believe! that the society would bring about the time when a minister would not be obliged to

ook on empty pews Sunday mornings and know that the men that occasionally occupied them were not up yet.

Charles James Willis, a prominent member of the Brother-hood, gave a history of the society and its work since its inbers were present from Troy. Albany. Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Yonkers, Westchester and Dobbs Ferry, among whom were J. L. Horton, E. A. Saunder, A. N. Harrington, H. M. Davis and the Rev. Jacob Le Roy.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

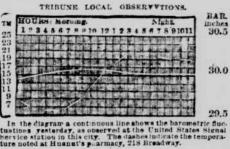
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS. Washington, Jan. 29.-For Southern New-England and Castern New-York, warmer, fair weather, light to fresh

variable winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Virginia, warmer, fair weather fellowed by light rains, light to fresh vari ble winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, warmer, fair weather, except light snow on the Lakes light to fresh southerly winds.

BAR. HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11



TRIBUNE OFFICE, Jan. 30-1 a. m.-The cold began to relax its grip yesterday, and there was little wind. Toward night the sky showed a cloudy teadency. The temperature ranged between 6° and 21°, the average (144°) being 29 % lewer than on the corresponding day last year and 54° higher than on Saturday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer, partly cloudy weather.

At present, a decided thaw is indicated for two or

> WHAT HIGH LICENSE HAS DONE. Brom The Baltimore Sun.

WHAT HIGH LICENSE HAS DONE.

From The Ballimore Sun.

High license has had a trial in a number of States in the West and Northwest, and the results are such as to interest the ways and means committees of State Legislatures. If not the Prohibitionists. A great deal of money for State purposes can be gotten, it appears, by restricting the privilege of selling stimulating beverages to such persons as will pay largely for the privilege. This is thought to be a valuable discovery, but it is found also that the high license has the effect of restricting the amount and improving the quality of the liquors consumed. Hilmois imposes a tax of \$500 on saloons, with the result of reducing their number by one-third and increasing the State's revenues from this source from \$700,000 to \$4,500,000. Chicago has 4,000 saloons instead of \$6,000, and gets from them about \$2,000,000 instead of \$200,000. The Minnesota high-license law has decreased the number of saloons by about 1,600. In Winona the law has reduced the number from eight to one, and in Cale lonia from fifteen to four. In Missouri, where the new law fixes the maximum cost of a license at \$1,200 and the minimum at \$550, the revenue has been trebled. Nebraska has a license fee of \$1,000 in citles and \$500 eisewhere. The effect has been to cut down the number of drinking places nearly one-half, and to increase the State's revenue fivefold. Wholesale dealers in Michigan pay a license fee of \$800, and the retailers pay from \$200 to \$500. The result is an increase of revenue to millians, and a reduction of the number of saloons from 10,000 to about 5,000. Local option is, however, to be credited with a part of the reduction in the number of saloons. Ohlo has placed a tax of \$200 on all general liquor stores and a tax of \$100 on beer saloons. The revenue has thus been increased to about \$2,000,000. In Atlanta, Ga. the fee is \$1.500, but it has been required for so short a time that its results can not yet be fully estimated. It is to be noted, however, as regards Atlanta, t

CUT OUT FOR A LAWYER.

"Stevie," a bright four-year-old, had been told that he must not ask for anything to eat when visiting the neighbors. Soon after, at the house of a distant relative, where he invariably found something to eat,

he hung around, with a wishful sort of a look, until int Jano, I'm await thirsty." " Are you?"
" Yes, I am so thirsty I could out a doughnut."

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN HENRY F. EASTHAM. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (Special).—Captain Henry F. Eastham, an eld pioneer, died yesterday at his home in East Oakland at the ripe age of seventy-six. When the gold fever broke out Eastham was in command of a New-Bedford whaler, then at Honolulu. He came here in June, 1848, in the brig Louis Perry, with an asserted June, 1848, is the brig Louis Perry, with an asserted cargo. He was the first captain to pilot his vessel up the Sacramente River to the present site of the capital. Since then he was captain and pilot of bay and river craft until a few years ago, when he retired. He knew the shifting sheals of the Sacramento River better than any other pilet. He was at the wheel of the steament Washoe when she blew up, and, though badly injured, brought the vessel to bank. Captain Eastham was an active member of both vigliance committees. He was native of Exeter, N. H. After his arrival here he was never outside of the State.

GEORGE GODWIN, F. R. S. LONDON, Jan. 29.—George Godwin, F. R. S., the archi-tect, editor and writer, is dead, age seventy-three. Mr. Gedwin wrete a descriptive work called "The

Churches of London " (1838), a collection of tales en-titled "Facts and Pancies" (1844), "History in Ruins," and other beaks. In 1844 he became editor of The Builder, a weekly paper, to whose pages he largely con-tributed; and he was employed in the resteration of the Church of St. Mary Radeliff. HENRY G. LAPHAM. Henry G. Lapham, age sixty-nine, of the well-known leather firm of Lapham, Costello & Co., of No. 26 Ferry-

st, died at his house, No. 10 East Sixty-eight at., Satur-day. The funeral will take place at his home to

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS, PORT OF NEW-YORK SUNDAY, JAN. 20, 1838
ARRIVED.

Steamer La Champagne (Fr), Tranb, Havre Jan 21, with mess and passenger to Louis de Bebian.
Steamer New York, Mason, Galveston 8 days, with mass to John T Van Sickle.

NOT SUCH A BARGAIN AS HE IMAGINED.

NOT SUCH A BARGAIN AS HE HAGINED.

From the Albany Journal.

An Albany merchant n age the discovery after a trip to Europe some time ago that it was better to make his purchases at home. Intending to surprise and please his wife, he bought her a beautiful black velvet dress. When he returned he was showing it to one of his employes in his establishment, when the latter amazed him by bringing out a piece of velvet immeasurably superior and at a price less by \$2 a yard than he paid for the piece he purchased in Paris.

Don't trritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remedy safe and certain as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be se easily procured. Sere throats and lungs are speedily helped by it.

Here is an opportunity to nurchase Furniture at prices that have never been quote in this city before. At the stores of Ground C. Flint & Co., 104 West 14th st., fine Furniture, made last sea on, is selling at excessingly low prices. Why not save from 30 to 50 per cent by making your purchases now.

MARRIED.

NOBLE-POLLARD-In Roston, Mass., January 25, 1888, by the Rev. F. Courtaey, S. T. D., rector of St. Pan's, J. G. Noble, M. D., of New-York, to Gertrude Bluetow Pollard, of Roston.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name

DIED.

BRAWN-At Jameica, L. I., on the 28th inst. James Mon-res Brawn, aged 44 years.
Friends are invited to attend funeral Tucsday, 31st inst., at 3a. m., from his late residence, Union Hall-st.
Train leaves Long Island City 2:45 s. m.
Interment at Maule Grove Connectory.

CONN-At Searchill, N. Y., January 27, 1838, Mrs. Mary Campbell Coun, in her 76th year.

Fureral services from her mits residence on Monlay, the 30th inst, at 1:30 s.m.

Train leaves foot Chamb rasts, N. R. R. of N. J., at 11:3) a. m. Friends of the family invite !.

Friends of the family invity I.

DE KER-On Saturday, January 28, Charles A., son of John J. and Susan Decker, ared 35 years.

Funeral from his aterest ience, 154 West 45th at., on Tuerday, January 28, at p. m.

ELDRIDGE—At the Marray Hill Hotel, January 28, of pneumonia Mrs. Hannah Editidge, willow of the late Dr. Edwin Editation of Bestra, N. V.

FLETCHER—On Saturday morning, January 23, William E. Fletcher.

Fineral services will be held at his late residence, 418 Genincyst, Breeklyn, on Monday evening, January 30, at Species.

Socieck PRENCH-At her late residence, 15 West 51st.et., on 29th inst., Ellen Mercer, wifeof Seth Barton French, in the 5dd west of her ser. Funeral services at the house, Presslay, 31st inst., at 4 p. m. Interment at Fraisfericksburg, Va. Interment at Fraisfericksburg, Va. It is requested that me flowers on sont.

It is requested that he dowers on sont.

HOUGHTON—Entered that next (anddenly) on Saturday, January 28, Emeline Wilton, whilew of the late Edward F. Houghton.

Relatives and friends, and those of her son, Rev. E. C. Houghton, and brother in-law, Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, are new let le actived her funeral on Travillay. The Alatims. At 18:30 o'clock, at Transfiguration Chanel, 69th st. near 9th-awe.

LAPHAM—On Saturday evening, January 28, Henry G. Lasham, in the 65th roat of his age.

Funeral services from his late resultance on Tree lay, January 31, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Kindly omit flower.

LIBBY—At Nowark, N. L., January 28, George W. Libby.

LIBBY-At Newark, N. I., January 28, George W. Libby,

Funeral services at his late residence, 42 Pennington at, Newark on Tuesday, January 31, at 2 p. m, Interment private, SHOUN-At Washingtonville, N. Y., January 26, Charles M. Shous, are 162 years. Funeral services at his late cest leade, Meallay, January 33,

at loclock o. in.

THAYER-On Sunday morning, January 29, Robert H.
Thayer, and 67 years.
The uneral services will near his late residence, Montelair
Station, N. I. on Tuesday, January 31, on the arrival
of the train leaving New-York at 19:10 o'clock, Delaware,
Lackawanna and Western Railroad,
Boston papers please door.

THOMAN-On Friday, 27th next, at his late residence, 612
Lexington ave., Charles F. Thomas, in the 61st year of
his are.

Special Notices.

R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

BY ORTGIES & CO. ART GALLERIES, 845 AND 847 BROADWAY. NOW ON EXHIBITION,

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB BEDROOM SUIT, imported from Paris. CHIPPENDALE AND COLONIAL CHAIRS, BICH POR TIERES, CURTAINS AND HANGINGS, CONVEX MIRROR, PORCELAINS AND BRICA-BRAC.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION TO MORROW, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, JAN, 31 AND FEB. 1, AT 2-30 O'CLOCK.

Post Office Notice.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents letters not specially addressed being sent by the latest vegats available.

Foreign mails for the week smitter February 4 will closs (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY—At 5 a. m. for Demorara direct, per steamship Victoria: at 3 p. m. for Progress, per steamship Thorn hill.

Victoria: at 3 p. m. for Progress, per steamship Thorn-hill.

yENNESDAY—At 4:30 a. m. for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstewn lictiers for Great Britain and other European countries must be direct of "per Germanic" at 4:50 a. m. for Europea, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Breunen lictiers for Ireland must be directed "per Saale"; at 6 a. m. for Saopland direct objected "per Devous"; at 10 a. m. for Contral America and South Pacific ports (except Chilb, per steamship City of Para, via Aspinwali (soties for Guatemia must be directed "per Devous"); at 10 a. m. for Contral America and South Pacific ports (except Chilb, per steamship City of Para, via Aspinwali (soties for Guatemia must be directed "per City of Para"); at 1 p. m. for Sc. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also for Windwarf Islands direct, per steamship Bornoula; at 3 p. m. for Blueneids, per steamship Markan, from New-Orleans, at 3 p. m. for Bellies, Penerto Corfez and Guatemiala, per steamship Markan, from New-Orleans.

Bluefields, per stramship Harlan, from New-Orieans, at 3 p. m. for Beliza, Puerto Cortez and Guaternala, per stramship Wasdisor, from New-Orieans.

ZWRSDAY—At S a m. for Jamada and Inagna, per atramship Athos feeters for Savasilia, &c., must be directed "per Athos"; at 11 a. m. for Venezuela and Curacoa per atramship Athos feeters for Savasilia, &c., must be directed "per Athos"; at 11 a. m. for Venezuela and Curacoa per atramship Trinidat; at 1 p. m. for Barmuda, per stewnship Trinidat; at 1 p. m. for Barmuda, per stewnship Trinidat; at 1 p. m. for Rassau, N. P., and Santiaco, Chiapas, Tabaso, and Ymeritan, per steanship Admination (ledwer for all Anna and Terks 1 feeters States must be directed "per distance and Terks Islam, per steanship Guana: at 3 p. m. for Trivillo and Puerte Cortes, per steanship Scient from New-Orleans.

SATARDAY—At 7 a m. for Norway direct, per steanship Hekla felters must be directed. "per Hekla"; at 7:00 a. m. for the Nedisriants 10:35, 03c steanship P. Caland, at Hotterdam (ledters must be directed. "per cheanship Penniand, via Antworp Sections must be directed." per cheanship Penniand, via Antworp Sections must be directed. "per Penniand, via Antworp Sections must be directed." per Caland, at 12 p. m. for Hurpe, per steamship Santian and Irisind, per steamship Getters for Oreat Britain and Irisind, per steamship Getters for Great Britain and Irisind, per steamship detered. "per Galla"; at 8 a. m. for Hurpe, per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Pennams, via Havran (letters for Oreat Britain and Irisind in the directed "per La Champaroe"); at 11 a. m. for Havit and Inagua, per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Pennams, via Havran (letters for Oreat Britain and Irisind per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Alba; at 1 p. m. for Proreso, per steamship Al

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the passingtion of their unintersupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sating of steamers are itspatched thence the same day.

The Company of the San Francisco on the day of sating of steamers are itspatched thence the same day.

The Office New York, N. Y. Jan 27, 1888.

Molitical Notices.

VIIIth Assembly District.